

Because the settlers in Center Creek depended upon farming for their livelihood, irrigation waters were of utmost importance. Some of the earliest community cooperative projects, as well as some of the disputes, transpired because of the need for irrigation water.

The first settlers in the area laid claim to the water in Center Creek and also some of the smaller streams nearby. This meant that new families coming into the area either had to get permission from the older residents to use the water, or look elsewhere for their irrigation needs. The new settlers felt that there was ample water for everyone if it were to be distributed fairly, but try as they would, they couldn't persuade the original settlers to give up much of it.

As a result, many meetings were held in an effort to solve the problem, and it was finally resolved that the newer settlers would go into Center Creek Canyon and look for sites where reservoirs could be built to hold water that was just going to waste. They located and staked out six reservoir sites, and began the task of building the dams. However, the struggles were still not ended because the early settlers then attempted to stop them from filling the dams. Many lively meetings ensued before it was finally decided to organize a reservoir company in 1879 and subsequently the Center Creek Irrigation and Water Company in 1887. Now 72 years later these two companies were consolidated in 1962.

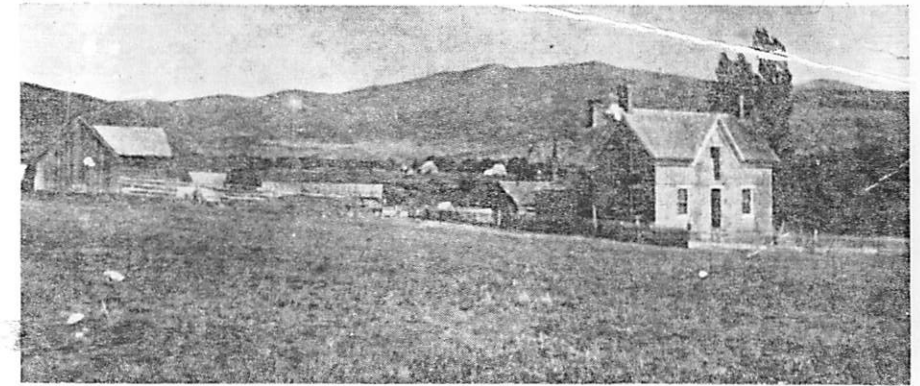
With the organization of the Irrigation Company, the settlement of disputes was left up to the officers and directors, who attempted to be as fair as possible. William Richardson Sr. was the first president of the company. Other officers were Parley Murdock, Archibald Sellers and George Hyrum Sweat.

While the community of Center Creek was growing, another community about two miles north of Center began to develop. This was known as Lake Creek, and began about 1877. Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann, and William Lindsay and his wife Mary, had been living in Heber, but decided to look around for a site where they might establish more permanent homes. They finally decided on a site three miles east of Heber, near a spring, and in 1877 moved from Heber to begin farming the rich soil.

They built log homes and lived close together until about 1883 when they decided it would be much easier to work the farm land if one family lived in the upper section. They drew lots to see who would move, and Robert got the "cut" to move. He built a two-room log house and later a large, two-story home for his family.

As these men found success in farming the Lake Creek land, others soon began to take up homesteads in the area. Some of these homesteaders included Bengt Peterson, James Nash, William Murdoch Sr., William Baird Sr. and John W. Crook.

An excellent sandstone quarry was developed on property owned by John Crook and Herbert Clegg. The stone was used to build many of



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and

Because the settlers in Center Creek depended upon farming for their livelihood, irrigation waters were of utmost importance. Some of the earliest community cooperative projects, as well as some of the disputes, transpired because of the need for irrigation water.

The first settlers in the area laid claim to the water in Center Creek and also some of the smaller streams nearby. This meant that new families coming into the area either had to get permission from the older residents to use the water, or look elsewhere for their irrigation needs. The new settlers felt that there was ample water for everyone if it were to be distributed fairly, but try as they would, they couldn't persuade the original settlers to give up much of it.

As a result, many meetings were held in an effort to solve the problem, and it was finally resolved that the newer settlers would go into Center Creek Canyon and look for sites where reservoirs could be built to hold water that was just going to waste. They located and staked out six reservoir sites, and began the task of building the dams. However, the struggles were still not ended because the early settlers then attempted to stop them from filling the dams. Many lively meetings ensued before it was finally decided to organize a reservoir company in 1879 and subsequently the Center Creek Irrigation and Water Company in 1887. Now 72 years later these two companies were consolidated in 1962.

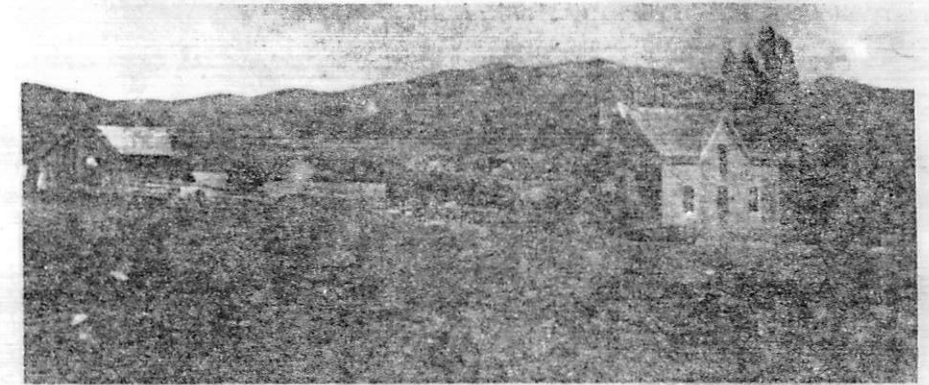
With the organization of the Irrigation Company, the settlement of disputes was left up to the officers and directors, who attempted to be as fair as possible. William Richardson Sr. was the first president of the company. Other officers were Parley Murdock, Archibald Sellers and George Hyrum Sweat.

While the community of Center Creek was growing, another community about two miles north of Center began to develop. This was known as Lake Creek, and began about 1877. Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann, and William Lindsay and his wife Mary, had been living in Heber, but decided to look around for a site where they might establish more permanent homes. They finally decided on a site three miles east of Heber, near a spring, and in 1877 moved from Heber to begin farming the rich soil.

They built log homes and lived close together until about 1883 when they decided it would be much easier to work the farm land if one family lived in the upper section. They drew lots to see who would move, and Robert got the "cut" to move. He built a two-room log house and later a large, two-story home for his family.

As these men found success in farming the Lake Creek land, others soon began to take up homesteads in the area. Some of these homesteaders included Bengt Peterson, James Nash, William Murdoch Sr., William Baird Sr. and John W. Crook.

An excellent sandstone quarry was developed on property owned by John Crook and Herbert Clegg. The stone was used to build many of



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH NASH PHILLIPS

1079



Thomas Phillips was born January 1, 1828 in Bodenham, Herefordshire, England, and there learned farming. In England he met and married Elizabeth Nash on October 11, 1852. She was born February 9, 1829 in Broomsgrove, Worstershire, England, and was baptized into the LDS Church in 1846. Elizabeth's mother, Mary Ann Barns Nash and her brother James Nash emigrated to Heber in 1863 and 1864, leaving her father and other members of the family in England.

By 1876 Thomas and Elizabeth had saved enough to make the trip to Utah. They arrived in Heber on August 9, 1875 and homesteaded 140 acres of land in Center. Lake Creek ran through their farm.

Thomas's farming experiences in England helped him immensely as he developed his farm in Center, even though he and his wife were unaccustomed to the rigors of pioneer life. They were, however, hard working and thrifty people, and soon were among the most successful cattle ranchers in the county.

Their children included Emma Phillips, born July 4, 1853; Rebecca Phillips, born January 1, 1858; Frederick T. Phillips, born 1861; Elizabeth Jessie, born August 29, 1865 and Harry James, born March 2, 1869.

Thomas Phillips died July 15, 1887 from an accident that occurred while he was hauling lumber from a sawmill in Pole Canyon to complete the building of a new home on Lake Creek. Elizabeth continued to care for her home and gardens and enjoyed good health. She died May 29, 1900, three days after she fell from a wagon and struck her head on a rock while riding to a picnic with her daughter Jessie and son Harry.

Because the settlers in Center Creek depended upon farming for their livelihood, irrigation waters were of utmost importance. Some of the earliest community cooperative projects, as well as some of the disputes, transpired because of the need for irrigation water.

The first settlers in the area laid claim to the water in Center Creek and also some of the smaller streams nearby. This meant that new families coming into the area either had to get permission from the older residents to use the water, or look elsewhere for their irrigation needs. The new settlers felt that there was ample water for everyone if it were to be distributed fairly, but try as they would, they couldn't persuade the original settlers to give up much of it.

As a result, many meetings were held in an effort to solve the problem, and it was finally resolved that the newer settlers would go into Center Creek Canyon and look for sites where reservoirs could be built to hold water that was just going to waste. They located and staked out six reservoir sites, and began the task of building the dams. However, the struggles were still not ended because the early settlers then attempted to stop them from filling the dams. Many lively meetings ensued before it was finally decided to organize a reservoir company in 1879 and subsequently the Center Creek Irrigation and Water Company in 1887. Now 72 years later these two companies were consolidated in 1962.

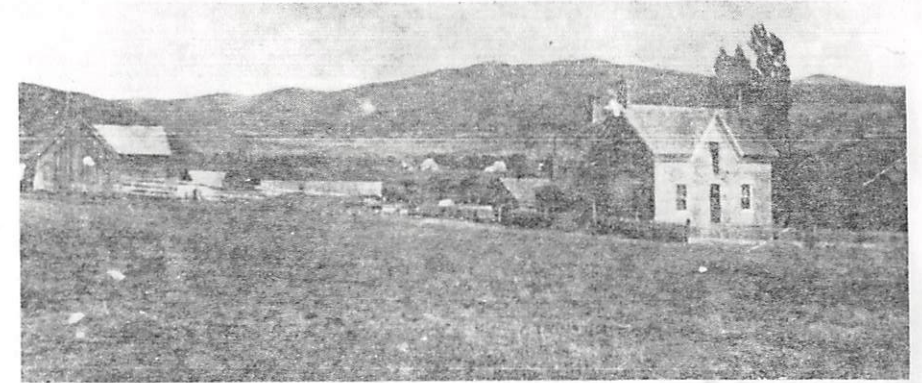
With the organization of the Irrigation Company, the settlement of disputes was left up to the officers and directors, who attempted to be as fair as possible. William Richardson Sr. was the first president of the company. Other officers were Parley Murdock, Archibald Sellers and George Hyrum Sweat.

While the community of Center Creek was growing, another community about two miles north of Center began to develop. This was known as Lake Creek, and began about 1877. Robert Lindsay and his wife Sarah Ann, and William Lindsay and his wife Mary, had been living in Heber, but decided to look around for a site where they might establish more permanent homes. They finally decided on a site three miles east of Heber, near a spring, and in 1877 moved from Heber to begin farming the rich soil.

They built log homes and lived close together until about 1883 when they decided it would be much easier to work the farm land if one family lived in the upper section. They drew lots to see who would move, and Robert got the "cut" to move. He built a two-room log house and later a large, two-story home for his family.

As these men found success in farming the Lake Creek land, others soon began to take up homesteads in the area. Some of these homesteaders included Bengt Peterson, James Nash, William Murdoch Sr., William Baird Sr. and John W. Crook.

An excellent sandstone quarry was developed on property owned by John Crook and Herbert Clegg. The stone was used to build many of



A home built from red sandstone by Thomas Phillips in the early days of the Lake Creek area. This photograph was taken of the home in 1910.

the homes in Center Creek, Lake Creek, Heber and even in Salt Lake City. Some of the buildings constructed of the stone were the Stake House and County Court House, the jail and the Central and North Schools, all in Heber. The sand stone was also used for sidewalks and for lining graves.

Lake Creek settlers also had their irrigation water problems as the population began to grow, and on May 2, 1888 the farmers of the area met to formulate plans for an irrigation company. An organizing committee was formed with Robert Broadhead as chairman and Robert Clegg as secretary. By July 6, 1888 the company organization was ready and Mr. Broadhead was elected as the first president. William Lindsay was named secretary with Henry Chatwin as treasurer and John Lee and Henry Clegg as directors.

First stockholders in the company were Henry Clegg, Robert Broadhead, John Lee, Henry Chatwin, James Nash, Elizabeth Nash, a Mrs. Phillips, John Baird, William Baird, James Baird, Robert and William Lindsay, Milton and William Murdoch, Orson Lee, Abram Hatch, Bengt Peterson, Mrs. Elisha Jones, Richard Jones, Thomas Campbell, William Blake, Mrs. William Cole, Eric Erickson, William Priestly, John Lloyd, Nels and Ludwig Anderson, Thomas and William Clegg, William Davis, Rasmus Miller, Rasmus Anderson and Charles W. Giles.

For several years the Lake Creek settlement continued, and separate school and church organizations were developed. However, it was gradually assimilated into the Center Creek development and became part of that community.

Industry in Center Creek has largely centered around farming. However, one of the first sawmills in the valley was constructed in Center Creek Canyon by Henry McMullin, William M. Wall and James Adams.

A general store was opened by William Baxter, who also operated a creamery. He bought milk from the farmers, made it into butter and

Lake Creek east of Heber. Their home was located about a mile above the Lake Creek red sandstone quarry. The log house was long and deep, and had windows with small panes of glass. Behind the house was a spring of cold water, which the youngsters flocked around after a game of ball or active play. Deep drinks of the spring's bubbling offerings were pleasant refreshment at any time.

Later Bengt Peterson sold his Lake Creek farm and moved to Buysville or Daniel and bought a smaller place there. He then moved to Provo and lived in the Second Ward for about two years and from there went to the Teton Basin in Idaho with his daughter Josephine. He died in Driggs, Idaho, Nov. 27, 1913 and was buried in the Heber Cemetery.

JOHN JENSEN AND FRANCIS SMITH PETERSON

John Jensen Peterson was born March 23, 1864 in Salt Lake City, a son of Samuel and Karen Jensen Peterson. He married Francis Smith on July 14, 1886. She was a daughter of John Young and Francis McKay Smith. John J. died February 8, 1942 and Francis died August 5, 1930.

In 1900 John J. filled a mission to Denmark. When he returned he came with his family to serve as manager of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co. in Heber. He later became manager of the hardware department of the Heber Mercantile Co. In 1913 he bought a farm in Center Creek and lived there until his death.

Both John J. and Francis took an active part in Church and civic affairs.

They were the parents of four sons: Wayne who married Sarah D. Watt; Leon who married Gineve Nuttall; Jerome who married Maybell Forman and Andrew Ewing who married Della Sweat.

HARRY JAMES AND ELIZABETH ANN FOWERS PHILLIPS

Harry James Phillips was born March 2, 1869 in Tipton, Staffordshire, England, the youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips. He came to America with his parents at the age of six, having attended school two years. He married Elizabeth Ann Fowers, June 15, 1898. She



was born July 12, 1878 in Hooper, Utah, to John and Elizabeth Baird Fowers.

Young Harry traveled with his parents, brother Fred and sisters Rebecca and Jessie from England in 1875, arriving at Echo, Summit County on August 9, 1875. The family was met by William Ryan and taken to Heber where they endured a very hard winter of 1875 and 1876. Harry was able to attend school in Heber that first winter in the valley.

With only three years' formal schooling, Harry was able through diligent effort and a remarkable memory to attain a high degree of education. He never stopped studying and many would comment on his logical reasoning and brilliant mind.

After his father's accidental death in 1887 Harry operated the Phillips ranch for his mother until her death. He finished a beautiful two-story, four bedroom sandstone home and continued the prosperous cattle and farming business begun by his father. He later branched out into the sheep business also.

In 1905 Harry purchased the Dr. John W. Aird home in Heber and moved his wife and daughter Ruby Elizabeth and son Earl Harry there. From this home he conducted a profitable livestock business. Al Miller and John Daybell, two brothers-in-law, associated with him in the business and worked very harmoniously for some time.

For business reasons and to give their children the advantage of college training, Harry and Elizabeth moved to Provo in January of 1909. In 1919 he disposed of his extensive holdings in Lake Creek, Pole Canyon and Soapstone and discontinued the livestock business in Wasatch County. Throughout his days in the city, however, he never forgot that his greatest enjoyment was life as a cowboy, herding cattle in Wasatch County. When he died in Provo on June

11, 1931 at the age of 62, he left to his family a heritage of honesty, industriousness and trustworthiness.

Elizabeth was the daughter of pioneer parents who lived in Hooper and then homesteaded land in Lake Creek beginning in 1869. As a girl she was disciplined in the habits of temperance, industry and religion, and actively participated as a teacher and officer in Primary, Mutual and Sunday School. She was Sunday School secretary in Charleston for four years.

After her marriage to Harry she moved to the Phillips farm in Lake Creek and began rearing her family. She also cared for several of her husband's nephews and relatives for many years.

Harry and Elizabeth's six children were Ruby Elizabeth, born June 1, 1899; Earl Harry, born March 18, 1902; Walter Fredrick, born May 17, 1905; Ray Thomas, born July 13, 1907; Reed Alfred, born March 27, 1909 and Joy Lucile, born April 18, 1920.

After her husband's death, Elizabeth continued to live alone, doing Relief Society and genealogical work. She also served as captain of Camp 2, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Provo.

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH NASH PHILLIPS



Thomas Phillips was born January 1, 1828 in Bodenham, Herefordshire, England, and there learned farming. In England he met and married Elizabeth Nash on October 11, 1852. She was born February 9, 1829 in Broomsgrove, Worstershire, England, and was baptized into the LDS Church in 1846. Elizabeth's mother, Mary Ann Barns Nash and her brother James Nash emigrated to Heber in 1863 and 1864, leaving her father and other members of the family in England.

By 1876 Thomas and Elizabeth had saved enough to make the trip to Utah. They arrived in Heber on August 9, 1875 and homesteaded 140 acres of land in Center. Lake Creek ran through their farm.

Thomas's farming experiences in England helped him immensely as he developed his farm in Center, even though he and his wife were unaccustomed to the rigors of pioneer life. They were, however, hard working and thrifty people, and soon were among the most successful cattle ranchers in the county.

Their children included Emma Phillips, born July 4, 1853; Rebecca Phillips, born January 1, 1858; Frederick T. Phillips, born 1861; Elizabeth Jessie, born August 29, 1865 and Harry James, born March 2, 1869.

Thomas Phillips died July 15, 1887 from an accident that occurred while he was hauling lumber from a sawmill in Pole Canyon to complete the building of a new home on Lake Creek. Elizabeth continued to care for her home and gardens, and enjoyed good health. She died May 29, 1900, three days after she fell from a wagon and struck her head on a rock while riding to a picnic with her daughter Jessie and son Harry.

FREDRICK THOMAS AND MARTHA JANE BAIRD PHILLIPS

Fredrick Thomas Phillips, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips, was born April 27, 1861 in Hanbury, Worcestershire, England, and came with his parents to Utah on May 3, 1875, settling in Heber and then later homesteading in Lake Creek and Center. He married Martha Jane Baird on Oct. 28, 1885. She was born in Heber February 14, 1867.

Their children included John LeRoy, born Aug. 7, 1886; Vance Alton, born July 18, 1888; Alfred Thomas, born Sept. 18, 1890; James Fredrick, born Aug. 16, 1892; William, born July 31, 1894; Harry Guy, born July 3, 1896; Elizabeth Pearl, born July 29, 1898; Ralph Merlin, born April 24, 1901 and Harold Blaine, born Oct. 30, 1904.

In 1899 Fred sold his holdings in Wasatch County and moved his family and cattle to a large ranch in Carey, Idaho, where he raised cattle, horses and sheep. The family spent the rest of their lives on the ranch. Jane died on April 1, 1950 and Fred July 28, 1951.

Lake Creek east of Heber. Their home was located about a mile above the Lake Creek red sandstone quarry. The log house was long and deep, and had windows with small panes of glass. Behind the house was a spring of cold water, which the youngsters flocked around after a game of ball or active play. Deep drinks of the spring's bubbling offerings were pleasant refreshment at any time.

Later Bengt Peterson sold his Lake Creek farm and moved to Buysville or Daniel and bought a smaller place there. He then moved to Provo and lived in the Second Ward for about two years and from there went to the Teton Basin in Idaho with his daughter Josephine. He died in Driggs, Idaho, Nov. 27, 1913 and was buried in the Heber Cemetery.

JOHN JENSEN AND FRANCIS SMITH PETERSON

John Jensen Peterson was born March 23, 1864 in Salt Lake City, a son of Samuel and Karen Jensen Peterson. He married Francis Smith on July 14, 1886. She was a daughter of John Young and Francis McKay Smith. John J. died February 8, 1942 and Francis died August 5, 1930.

In 1900 John J. filled a mission to Denmark. When he returned he came with his family to serve as manager of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co. in Heber. He later became manager of the hardware department of the Heber Mercantile Co. In 1913 he bought a farm in Center Creek and lived there until his death.

Both John J. and Francis took an active part in Church and civic affairs.

They were the parents of four sons: Wayne who married Sarah D. Watt; Leon who married Gineve Nuttall; Jerome who married Maybell Forman and Andrew Ewing who married Della Sweat.

HARRY JAMES AND ELIZABETH ANN FOWERS PHILLIPS

Harry James Phillips was born March 2, 1869 in Tipton, Staffordshire, England, the youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips. He came to America with his parents at the age of six, having attended school two years. He married Elizabeth Ann Fowers, June 15, 1898. She



was born July 12, 1878 in Hooper, Utah, to John and Elizabeth Baird Fowers.

Young Harry traveled with his parents, brother Fred and sisters Rebecca and Jessie from England in 1875, arriving at Echo, Summit County on August 9, 1875. The family was met by William Ryan and taken to Heber where they endured a very hard winter of 1875 and 1876. Harry was able to attend school in Heber that first winter in the valley.

With only three years' formal schooling, Harry was able through diligent effort and a remarkable memory to attain a high degree of education. He never stopped studying and many would comment on his logical reasoning and brilliant mind.

After his father's accidental death in 1887 Harry operated the Phillips ranch for his mother until her death. He finished a beautiful two-story, four bedroom sandstone home and continued the prosperous cattle and farming business begun by his father. He later branched out into the sheep business also.

In 1905 Harry purchased the Dr. John W. Aird home in Heber and moved his wife and daughter Ruby Elizabeth and son Earl Harry there. From this home he conducted a profitable livestock business. Al Miller and John Daybell, two brothers-in-law, associated with him in the business and worked very harmoniously for some time.

For business reasons and to give their children the advantage of college training, Harry and Elizabeth moved to Provo in January of 1909. In 1919 he disposed of his extensive holdings in Lake Creek, Pole Canyon and Soapstone and discontinued the livestock business in Wasatch County. Throughout his days in the city, however, he never forgot that his greatest enjoyment was life as a cowboy, herding cattle in Wasatch County. When he died in Provo on June

11, 1931 at the age of 62, he left to his family a heritage of honesty, industriousness and trustworthiness.

Elizabeth was the daughter of pioneer parents who lived in Hooper and then homesteaded land in Lake Creek beginning in 1869. As a girl she was disciplined in the habits of temperance, industry and religion, and actively participated as a teacher and officer in Primary, Mutual and Sunday School. She was Sunday School secretary in Charleston for four years.

After her marriage to Harry she moved to the Phillips farm in Lake Creek and began rearing her family. She also cared for several of her husband's nephews and relatives for many years.

Harry and Elizabeth's six children were Ruby Elizabeth, born June 1, 1899; Earl Harry, born March 18, 1902; Walter Fredrick, born May 17, 1905; Ray Thomas, born July 13, 1907; Reed Alfred, born March 27, 1909 and Joy Lucile, born April 18, 1920.

After her husband's death, Elizabeth continued to live alone, doing Relief Society and genealogical work. She also served as captain of Camp 2, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Provo.

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH NASH PHILLIPS



Thomas Phillips was born January 1, 1828 in Bodenham, Herefordshire, England, and there learned farming. In England he met and married Elizabeth Nash on October 11, 1852. She was born February 9, 1829 in Broomsgrove, Worstershire, England, and was baptized into the LDS Church in 1846. Elizabeth's mother, Mary Ann Barns Nash and her brother James Nash emigrated to Heber in 1863 and 1864, leaving her father and other members of the family in England.

By 1876 Thomas and Elizabeth had saved enough to make the trip to Utah. They arrived in Heber on August 9, 1875 and homesteaded 140 acres of land in Center. Lake Creek ran through their farm.

Thomas's farming experiences in England helped him immensely as he developed his farm in Center, even though he and his wife were unaccustomed to the rigors of pioneer life. They were, however, hard working and thrifty people, and soon were among the most successful cattle ranchers in the county.

Their children included Emma Phillips, born July 4, 1853; Rebecca Phillips, born January 1, 1858; Frederick T. Phillips, born 1861; Elizabeth Jessie, born August 29, 1865 and Harry James, born March 2, 1869.

Thomas Phillips died July 15, 1887 from an accident that occurred while he was hauling lumber from a sawmill in Pole Canyon to complete the building of a new home on Lake Creek. Elizabeth continued to care for her home and gardens, and enjoyed good health. She died May 29, 1900, three days after she fell from a wagon and struck her head on a rock while riding to a picnic with her daughter Jessie and son Harry.

FREDRICK THOMAS AND MARTHA JANE BAIRD PHILLIPS

Fredrick Thomas Phillips, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips, was born April 27, 1861 in Hanbury, Worcestershire, England, and came with his parents to Utah on May 3, 1875, settling in Heber and then later homesteading in Lake Creek and Center. He married Martha Jane Baird on Oct. 28, 1885. She was born in Heber February 14, 1867.

Their children included John LeRoy, born Aug. 7, 1886; Vance Alton, born July 18, 1888; Alfred Thomas, born Sept. 18, 1890; James Fredrick, born Aug. 16, 1892; William, born July 31, 1894; Harry Guy, born July 3, 1896; Elizabeth Pearl, born July 29, 1898; Ralph Merlin, born April 24, 1901 and Harold Blaine, born Oct. 30, 1904.

In 1899 Fred sold his holdings in Wasatch County and moved his family and cattle to a large ranch in Carey, Idaho, where he raised cattle, horses and sheep. The family spent the rest of their lives on the ranch. Jane died on April 1, 1950 and Fred July 28, 1951.

Lake Creek east of Heber. Their home was located about a mile above the Lake Creek red sandstone quarry. The log house was long and deep, and had windows with small panes of glass. Behind the house was a spring of cold water, which the youngsters flocked around after a game of ball or active play. Deep drinks of the spring's bubbling offerings were pleasant refreshment at any time.

Later Bengt Peterson sold his Lake Creek farm and moved to Buysville or Daniel and bought a smaller place there. He then moved to Provo and lived in the Second Ward for about two years and from there went to the Teton Basin in Idaho with his daughter Josephine. He died in Driggs, Idaho, Nov. 27, 1913 and was buried in the Heber Cemetery.

JOHN JENSEN AND FRANCIS SMITH PETERSON

John Jensen Peterson was born March 23, 1864 in Salt Lake City, a son of Samuel and Karen Jensen Peterson. He married Francis Smith on July 14, 1886. She was a daughter of John Young and Francis McKay Smith. John J. died February 8, 1942 and Francis died August 5, 1930.

In 1900 John J. filled a mission to Denmark. When he returned he came with his family to serve as manager of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co. in Heber. He later became manager of the hardware department of the Heber Mercantile Co. In 1913 he bought a farm in Center Creek and lived there until his death.

Both John J. and Francis took an active part in Church and civic affairs.

They were the parents of four sons: Wayne who married Sarah D. Watt; Leon who married Gineve Nuttall; Jerome who married Maybell Forman and Andrew Ewing who married Della Sweat.

HARRY JAMES AND ELIZABETH ANN FOWERS PHILLIPS

Harry James Phillips was born March 2, 1869 in Tipton, Staffordshire, England, the youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips. He came to America with his parents at the age of six, having attended school two years. He married Elizabeth Ann Fowers, June 15, 1898. She



was born July 12, 1878 in Hooper, Utah, to John and Elizabeth Baird Fowers.

Young Harry traveled with his parents, brother Fred and sisters Rebecca and Jessie from England in 1875, arriving at Echo, Summit County on August 9, 1875. The family was met by William Ryan and taken to Heber where they endured a very hard winter of 1875 and 1876. Harry was able to attend school in Heber that first winter in the valley.

With only three years' formal schooling, Harry was able through diligent effort and a remarkable memory to attain a high degree of education. He never stopped studying and many would comment on his logical reasoning and brilliant mind.

After his father's accidental death in 1887 Harry operated the Phillips ranch for his mother until her death. He finished a beautiful two-story, four bedroom sandstone home and continued the prosperous cattle and farming business begun by his father. He later branched out into the sheep business also.

In 1905 Harry purchased the Dr. John W. Aird home in Heber and moved his wife and daughter Ruby Elizabeth and son Earl Harry there. From this home he conducted a profitable livestock business. Al Miller and John Daybell, two brothers-in-law, associated with him in the business and worked very harmoniously for some time.

For business reasons and to give their children the advantage of college training, Harry and Elizabeth moved to Provo in January of 1909. In 1919 he disposed of his extensive holdings in Lake Creek, Pole Canyon and Soapstone and discontinued the livestock business in Wasatch County. Throughout his days in the city, however, he never forgot that his greatest enjoyment was life as a cowboy, herding cattle in Wasatch County. When he died in Provo on June

1078

11, 1931 at the age of 62, he left to his family a heritage of honesty, industriousness and trustworthiness.

Elizabeth was the daughter of pioneer parents who lived in Hooper and then homesteaded land in Lake Creek beginning in 1869. As a girl she was disciplined in the habits of temperance, industry and religion, and actively participated as a teacher and officer in Primary, Mutual and Sunday School. She was Sunday School secretary in Charleston for four years.

After her marriage to Harry she moved to the Phillips farm in Lake Creek and began rearing her family. She also cared for several of her husband's nephews and relatives for many years.

Harry and Elizabeth's six children were Ruby Elizabeth, born June 1, 1899; Earl Harry, born March 18, 1902; Walter Fredrick, born May 17, 1905; Ray Thomas, born July 13, 1907; Reed Alfred, born March 27, 1909 and Joy Lucile, born April 18, 1920.

After her husband's death, Elizabeth continued to live alone, doing Relief Society and genealogical work. She also served as captain of Camp 2, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Provo.

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH NASH PHILLIPS



Thomas Phillips was born January 1, 1828 in Bodenham, Herefordshire, England, and there learned farming. In England he met and married Elizabeth Nash on October 11, 1852. She was born February 9, 1829 in Broomsgrove, Worstershire, England, and was baptized into the LDS Church in 1846. Elizabeth's mother, Mary Ann Barns Nash and her brother James Nash emigrated to Heber in 1863 and 1864, leaving her father and other members of the family in England.

By 1876 Thomas and Elizabeth had saved enough to make the trip to Utah. They arrived in Heber on August 9, 1875 and homesteaded 140 acres of land in Center. Lake Creek ran through their farm.

Thomas's farming experiences in England helped him immensely as he developed his farm in Center, even though he and his wife were unaccustomed to the rigors of pioneer life. They were, however, hard working and thrifty people, and soon were among the most successful cattle ranchers in the county.

Their children included Emma Phillips, born July 4, 1853; Rebecca Phillips, born January 1, 1858; Frederick T. Phillips, born 1861; Elizabeth Jessie, born August 29, 1865 and Harry James, born March 2, 1869.

Thomas Phillips died July 15, 1887 from an accident that occurred while he was hauling lumber from a sawmill in Pole Canyon to complete the building of a new home on Lake Creek. Elizabeth continued to care for her home and gardens, and enjoyed good health. She died May 29, 1900, three days after she fell from a wagon and struck her head on a rock while riding to a picnic with her daughter Jessie and son Harry.

FREDRICK THOMAS AND MARTHA JANE BAIRD PHILLIPS

Fredrick Thomas Phillips, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nash Phillips, was born April 27, 1861 in Hanbury, Worcestershire, England, and came with his parents to Utah on May 3, 1875, settling in Heber and then later homesteading in Lake Creek and Center. He married Martha Jane Baird on Oct. 28, 1885. She was born in Heber February 14, 1867.

Their children included John LeRoy, born Aug. 7, 1886; Vance Alton, born July 18, 1888; Alfred Thomas, born Sept. 18, 1890; James Fredrick, born Aug. 16, 1892; William, born July 31, 1894; Harry Guy, born July 3, 1896; Elizabeth Pearl, born July 29, 1898; Ralph Merlin, born April 24, 1901 and Harold Blaine, born Oct. 30, 1904.

In 1899 Fred sold his holdings in Wasatch County and moved his family and cattle to a large ranch in Carey, Idaho, where he raised cattle, horses and sheep. The family spent the rest of their lives on the ranch. Jane died on April 1, 1950 and Fred July 28, 1951.